

Research on Psychological Evaluation System of Domestic Violence Victims—Based on Evaluation Model of Three-dimensional Screening by Myer

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Keywords: domestic violence, psychological evaluation, evaluation model of three-dimensional screening by Myer

Abstract. Family violence occurs among family members, by beating, binding, confinement, mutilation or other means of family members to lead to the injury and destruction from the aspects of body, spirit and others. Crisis intervention should try to compare the current status of the current situation with the level of pre-crisis functions to determine the extent of the emotional, cognitive, and behavioral level. Three dimensional evaluation model makes use of the emotional, cognitive and behavioral responses to understand the evaluation process.

Evaluation model of three-dimensional screening by Myer

Myer's three-dimensional evaluation model of proposed by Myer in Pittsburgh of Pennsylvania. He believes that the crisis intervention should be used to compare the caller function level and the current crisis before as far as possible, in order to determine the crisis after the patient emotional, cognitive and behavioral functional level damage degree. He put forward a three dimensional evaluation model of emotional cognitive behavior of crisis intervention, using the three core components of emotion, cognition and behavioral response to understand the evaluation process. This evaluation model is considered to be a simple, rapid and effective evaluation system, from the three functions of patient's cognition and emotion and behaviors of the assessment of the patient's functional level will determine the current crisis intervention strategy and the choice of intervention after consulting in degree.

Crisis intervention of Classified assessment scale

Briefly confirm and describe the crisis event.

Briefly confirm and describe the emotion performance at present. (If there are several kinds of emotions, please prioritize them.)

Anger and hostility: _____.

Fear and anxiety: _____.

Depression and sorrow: _____.

Table 1. Assessment scale of emotion extent

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No harm	Little harm		Light harm		Medium harm		Significant harm		Serious harm
Emotional state stability, emotional expression of the daily activities.	The emotional response to the environment is appropriate, the environment changes only a temporary negative emotion, not strong, emotions can be completely controlled by the help.		The emotional response to the environment is appropriate, but for a longer period of time the negative emotions of environmental change, the caller can realize the need for self-control.		The emotion has the contact to the environmental response, often displays the negative sentiment, has the intense emotion fluctuation to the environment change, although the emotion state is stable, but needs to control the mood diligently.		Negative emotional experience is obviously beyond the influence of the environment, the environment and the environment is not coordinated, mood swings, the caller is aware of negative emotions, but cannot control.		Total loss or extreme grief

If there is violation, threat or loss, please describe briefly. (If there are several kinds of cognition, please prioritize them.)

Physiology and environment aspect (food, water, safety, place)

Violation: Threat: Loss: _____.

Psychological environment (Self-awareness, emotional expression, identity)

Violation: Threat: Loss: _____.

Social relationship aspect (family, friends, colleagues)

Violation: Threat: Loss: _____.

Morality/spirit aspect (individual attitude, value, faith)

Violation: Threat: Loss: _____.

Table 2. Assessment scale of cognition extent

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No harm	Little harm		Light harm	Medium harm		Significant harm		Serious harm	
The ability to focus, solve problems and make decisions is normal, and the understanding and perception of the crisis is consistent with the actual situation	The thinking of the help is concentrated on the crisis, but the mind can be controlled by the will, the ability to solve problems and make decisions is slightly damaged.		The occasional attention is not focused, it is more difficult to control the thinking of the crisis, the ability to solve problems and make decisions, the crisis of the cognitive and perception of the event and the actual situation is expected to have some deviations.	Don't always focus more attention, consider the crisis and to extricate themselves, problem solving and decision making ability due to the forced thinking, self-doubt and hesitation two affected, are obviously different on the understanding and perception of crisis and reality.		Indulge in the event of a crisis due to the forced thinking, thinking, self-doubt and hesitation and influence patient ability to solve problems and make decisions, on the cognition and perception of crisis events and reality may have substantial differences.		In addition to the crisis, unable to concentrate, affected by forced thinking, self-doubt and hesitation, loss of problem solving and decision making skills, have significant differences in understanding and perception of crisis and reality, thus affecting their daily life.	

Briefly confirm and describe the behavior performance.(If there are several kinds of behaviour, please prioritize them.)

Contact: .Avoid:.Non-activity.

Table 3. Assessment scale of behavior extent

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No harm	Little harm		Light harm		Medium harm		Significant harm		Serious harm
Proper handling of crisis events and maintaining the necessary daily functions.	Occasional inappropriate behaviour, to maintain the normal daily functions necessary, but need to work hard.		Occasional inappropriate behaviour, sometimes with a decline in daily functioning, as a result of reduced efficiency.		There are inappropriate coping behaviour, and no efficiency, need to spend a lot of energy to maintain the daily function.		The coping behaviour of the help seeking people was obviously beyond the response of the crisis events, and the daily functional performance was significantly affected.		Abnormal, There's no telling on themselves or others, and there is risk of harm.

Emotion: Cognition: Behaviour: Sum: .

Strategies of crisis intervention

By actively listening to and using a variety of open-ended questions, help people clarify what they really want to do, test all possible, can choose to produce results, usually refers to the situation is not serious. Consultants should avoid manipulation, domination, preaching and control, to inspire people to establish self-confidence to solve their own.

Cooperative interference. Cooperative consultation is a kind of common problem, which is based on the equal status of the counselor and the help seeker, and the way to solve the problem can be solved. Intervention is a temporary catalyst, which has the function of consultation, consultation and support.

Directive counseling refers to the main decision makers of crisis intervention, and to find out the possible coping mechanism, to make appropriate plans, to guide, to lead and to urge the people to take action. Because of the lack of initiative, they cannot cope with the current crisis.

Acknowledgements

This research was the result of the College's Level Research Project of Chongqing Police College named Current Situation and Countermeasures of Privacy Security Protection of Personal Data and Information in the Big Data Era in China (Grant No. jy201507). The research was supported by Planning Project of Innovation and Entrepreneurship Training for University Students named Investigation System of Social Mental Changes of University Students (Grant No. 201512757404). It was also supported by Planning Project of Innovation and Entrepreneurship Training for University Students named Evaluation System Research on Evaluation System of Psychological Crisis of Domestic Violence Victims—Based on Evaluation Model of Three-dimensional Screening by Myer (Grant No. 201612757351).

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